

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XV.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1902.

NO. 34.

PEOPLE YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

Elgin, Ill., April 21—Butter firm at 27c; offerings 40 tubs; sales 10 tubs at 28c. Output for week, 600,900 lbs. Butter last week, 30c; last year, 20c.

Fowler Farm's magnificent prize winning stallion makes a stand at Antioch at J. J. Morley's, Wednesday, April 30, and every two weeks thereafter.

"The Bushful Man," April 25.

Fishing tackle at Webb Bros.

Henry Ingalls was a Chicago passenger Monday morning.

W. T. Hill was transacting business in Chicago on Monday.

Don't forget to see our line of fancy shirts. Webb Bros.

The Christian church is receiving a coat of paint. Burnett and Middendorf are doing the work.

Paul Furman and Ira Boylan, of Chicago, were out over Sunday visiting relatives and friends.

Hear Charles Pierce Burton on "The Bushful Man" at the Methodist church Friday evening, April 25.

Mrs. J. J. Morley and Miss Susie Morley were in Chicago Friday. Miss Morley remaining during this week.

Wanted—Reliable hustling agents for Accident Insurance. Address, Freeport Accident Association, Freeport, Ill. 32w9

The lecture by C. P. Burton at the Methodist church Friday evening is under the auspices of the Y. W. C. U. Admission 25c and 15c.

Harvey Mann arrived home Tuesday and will leave on Friday for Butternut, Wis., where he has accepted a position as telegraph operator in the railroad office.

John Turner has accepted a position in W. T. Hill's drug store for the summer beginning the first of May, and will not return to his studies in Chicago till fall.

Mrs. John Drury, accompanied by Mrs. E. N. Drury and daughter Ada, left last Saturday for a visit with Mrs. Drury's daughter, Mrs. Charles Holmes, at Crystal Lake, Ill.

The Ladies Aid of the Christian church will meet with Mrs. N. S. Cannon on Thursday afternoon, May 1. Everybody cordially invited to attend. Mrs. D. Nelson, Secy.

For Sale or Rent—The Will Herman house, with barn, containing 3 1/2 acres of land, situated on north Main street in Antioch. Inquire of Robert Selter, Grass Lake, Ill. 25tf

At the school election held Saturday evening there were two candidates in the field for trustee, Wm. Tiffany and Jas. M. Isbester, the former being elected by one vote, the vote being 34 and 35.

Ten per cent discount on all wool dress goods during Innes' anniversary sale, at Waukegan, Ill. A splendid chance to buy your dress for Decoration Day and save money.

There will be services at the Christian church next Sunday, both morning and evening, at the usual hour. Rev. A. J. Hargrett, of the Chicago University, will preach. The usual services will be held throughout the day.

Mrs. Chauncey Barber is reported, critically ill at her home east of Loon Lake. A trained nurse from Chicago came out Sunday, and everything that loving hands and a physician's skill are being done to restore her to health.

Insure your life in the company that will pay you the largest profits on your investment. The New York Life leads all other companies in new business, as well as total insurance in force. It will pay you to investigate. W. T. Hill, agent.

The many friends of Mrs. A. B. Herman, Sr., of Grass Lake, will be grieved to learn that she is very ill and any hope of her recovery is not entertained by her physician. She has never fully recovered from the fall she received last fall, and kind friends and neighbors are doing all they can to make her comfortable.

The suit of Chapman vs. Paddock was called up in justice court Saturday and a change of venue taken from Squire Wilton to Squire James. J. K. Orvis, of Waukegan, appeared for Chapman and J. J. Burke, of this city for Paddock. The suit was brought by Mr. Chapman to recover an alleged damage on the renting of Mr. Paddock's laundry, but from the evidence adduced at the trial it appears Mr. Paddock had complied with all reasonable demands of Chapman but would not submit to what he considered extortion. After hearing the evidence the court took the case under advisement until one o'clock Tuesday when he rendered a judgment of no cause for action.

Shelf hardware at Webb Bros.

Clothing that fit at Webb Bros.

Mrs. W. F. Zeigler and Mrs. Ferris were Chicago visitors Friday.

Anything you want in the hat line at Webb Bros.

Herkimer county full cream cheese 15c at Webb Bros.

For Sale—A sow with March pigs, full-blood Poland China. Call on Hugh Brogan, Antioch.

John Ballard, of Libertyville, the well known bridge builder, was in Antioch Monday calling on friends.

Mrs. N. S. Burnett left on Saturday for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Tony Armstrong, at Moral, Indiana.

I am now prepared to bore tubular wells, 2 and 8 inch, on short notice. Prices reasonable. Address W. C. Hucker, Lake Villa, Ill. 32tf

Joseph Savage has rented his house in the Davis addition to John J. Martens, of Franklin Park, who will occupy it this summer.

A. W. Fletcher, Postmaster Cummins and Palmer A. Montgomery, of Highland Park, the latter a candidate for legislative honors, were in Antioch Friday looking over the political situation.

Geo. D. Paddock received word Monday that his son Lyman, who resides at Samesville, Ill., was dangerously ill, and Mrs. Paddock and daughter, Mrs. Chas. Van Patten, have gone to his bedside.

Mrs. Edwin Richards and daughter Kittie, of Chicago, came out Monday and will pack up their household goods and move them to Chicago where Mrs. Richards will reside in the future.

Grand anniversary sale, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 1, 2 and 3 at Innes' Cash Dry Goods Store, Waukegan, Ill. If you are going to Waukegan you will save money by attending this sale.

Wedg & Hook have just sold one of their run-arounds to Frank Haycock, and also a handsome top buggy to Geo. Webb. They have an ad. in another column you should read before purchasing elsewhere.

One of the noticeable improvements on Victoria street is the house recently purchased by Mr. Garland which has been newly painted and otherwise improved. We are glad to see new comers to town taking pride in fixing up their places.

If you are in the market for a house and lot in or around Antioch, or wish a purchase a farm, borrow money or make a loan, or in quest of desirable lake front property, call and see me as I have some attractive bargains. J. J. Burke, real estate and loans, Antioch, Ill. 32tf

Anniversary prices at Innes, Waukegan, Ill. Two yards red table linen for 25c. Special bargain in lace curtains at 45c pair. Womens and childrens black hose pair 4c. Kitchen crash yard 2c. \$1.00 quality ladies wrappers, each 75c. Anniversary bargains in every department. Remember the dates, May 1, 2 and 3.

A. J. Holbrook, a representative of the Chicago Telephone company, was in Antioch on Tuesday and made arrangements for the purchase of the Grass Lake line from C. E. Herman who is not able to give his attention to the business. The line will be put in first class condition and many new lines and improvements made.

Nothing hurts a town more than jealousy. If among doctors, the medical profession suffers; if among merchants, trade is affected; if among any number of citizens, the whole town is actually damaged. Unity of action and a long and steady pull together for the greatest good to the greatest number brings success and builds up a city.

Why go out of town for anything in the line of household goods, clothing, footwear, hardware, groceries or anything of the kind? Antioch merchants carry a complete line of all these goods and the prices will always be found as low or lower than the out-of-town concerns, and then too, the home merchant is the one that patronizes you.

The Rebekah Social Club's social that was announced for Friday night of this week at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Sutton, has been postponed, on account of an accident received by Mrs. Sutton in falling and receiving injuries from which she will be confined to her bed for some days.

E. A. Dorrance and C. E. Marshall, of Chicago, were out at the former's cottage on Lake Marie Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Marshall returned to the city Wednesday while Mr. Dorrance will remain a few days superintending the planting of a large variety of fruit trees and berry bushes. His family will probably occupy their cottage about the middle of May.

The prize-winning stallion, Four-Quot-Pas, owned by the Fowler Farm, may be seen at the barn of J. J. Morley, Antioch, Wednesday, April 30, and every two weeks thereafter. In another column of this paper is an ad. giving dates and places where this magnificent animal may be seen during the season.

FIRE PROTECTION

A DISCUSSION IS DESIRED ON THIS SUBJECT

Let the Citizens of Antioch Meet and Discuss Ways and Means for Overcoming the Fire Fend.

There seems to be a desire on the part of the business men that something should be done in the matter of protecting Antioch from fire, and they all realize that if a fire should start in the right place in these dry times, we would be entirely wiped out. We would suggest the calling of a meeting of the citizens and talk over the matter in a friendly, business-like manner and arrive at the best and cheapest way in which we can secure the necessary protection, and then draw up a petition to the board that they submit a proposition to the people.

The board will begin to receive the first of May \$2200 from saloon license, from which \$1000 a year could be set aside for this purpose, and at the end of ten years we would have the system paid for and we never would regret having invested in a water works system, one that will not only furnish us fire protection, but a source of convenience for stores, houses, barns and for the keeping of lawns in a green condition in dry times.

The columns of the News are always open for a full and free discussion of all questions that are for the good of Antioch, and we hope the citizens will feel that they can express themselves on this and any other question that may have for its object the good and welfare of our town.

Who of our business men should they be burned out could afford to start again? We venture to say not one. Therefore, now is the time to act. Do not delay.

The Open-Air Post.

The Open-Air Number of the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, which will be out April 24, will be one of the most notable special numbers of the year. In the opening article, The Serene Duck Hunter, ex-President Cleveland writes about his favorite sport with a genial humor and laugh-compelling frankness. William Marconi, the inventor of the most successful system of wireless telegraphy, tells, over his own signature, of the experiments which led up to the marvelous results that he has achieved. In Tales of the Diamond President, James A. Hart, of the Chicagoans recalls some good stories of famous ball players, games and enthusiasts. This is the first of two papers.

Every sportsman will read with pleasure Arthur E. McFarlane's spirited story, entitled The Old Feller's Fishin'. Among the other strong features in this number is a new letter from the Self-Made Merchant to His Son, the second part of Paul Latzke's intensely interesting paper on James J. Hill's School for Railroad Presidents, a new installment of Conjuror's House, and the regular biweekly Washington letter by a Congressman's Wife.

Among the shorter contributions are Mr. F. A. Warner's practical paper on Farming as a Business, Mr. Forrest Crissey's timely sketch of Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, an exquisite poem by Mr. Bliss Carman, and the usual popular departments.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage's Will.

The will of the late Rev. Dr. Talmage has been filed. It leaves an estate valued at more than \$300,000 of which about \$250,000 is in personal property, consisting of secured notes, United States 4 per cent bonds, stock, and cash in bank, furniture, pictures, and household effects. The real estate is worth about \$50,000, comprising his home, 1400 Massachusetts avenue, Washington and property in East Hampton, L. I., and in his former home, Brooklyn. The Washington Loan and Trust company is named as executor and petitioned the District Supreme court to admit the will to probate. All the heirs at law are said to be entirely satisfied and have consented to the probate. The will gives the "widow's third" to Mrs. Talmage and the remainder share and share alike equally, to all his children and their lineal descendants. The will is dated February 3, 1893.

Wilton-Anderson Wedding.

At Chicago, April 10, 1902, occurred the marriage of James Wilton, of Antioch, and Miss Carrie Anderson, of Grass Lake. Mr. Wilton is a son of Squire Thos. Wilton, while his bride is well known and highly respected by her many friends at Grass Lake. After spending a two weeks' honeymoon at Elgin visiting relatives and friends, they returned home Saturday evening and have gone to housekeeping in one of the Reice houses. Congratulations are extended by the News and a host of friends.

Senator Warren's Early Days.

Senator Warren, although at present surrounded by all the luxury of the prosperous man, delights in telling stories of the days when his bed was a pine box filled with hay in an attic and when he had to get up every morning at 3 o'clock, feed the cows, split a lot of wood before breakfast, and then walk three miles to school.

TIFFANY CHAIRMAN OF BOARD.

No Opposition to Popular Supervisor from Antioch.

Wednesday of last week the Board of Supervisors met at Waukegan for the purpose of organizing, and our popular supervisor, Albert N. Tiffany, was unanimously chosen Chairman of the Board. This is a compliment to Mr. Tiffany, and the members of the Board have bestowed a just reward on our popular citizen in recognizing in him one who is worthy of the greatest confidence and respect, not only of his townspeople, but of the county at large, and all our citizens unite in extending congratulations to Chairman Tiffany.

Samuel Schwartz asked the Board for a dram shop license at Roundout, but the petition did not have the required number of signatures attached and the matter was deferred to allow him to secure additional names to his petition.

The Board then adjourned until ten o'clock Thursday morning at which hour it convened to hear announcement of Chairman Tiffany of his appointment of various committees. They are as follows: Claims—Huntington, Horenberger and Stephens.

Erroneous Assessments—Hogan, Lamey Eckstrand.

Election Precincts—Wooley, Clow and Horenberger.

Education—Eckstrand, Meyer, Mason.

Fees and Salaries—Clow, Wooley and Anderson.

Finance—Stephens, Hogan and Meyer.

Judges of Election—Horenberger, Bowler and Huntington.

License—Graham, Huntington, Lamey.

Miscellaneous—Bower, McDonald and Golding.

Poor—Mason, Anderson, Carfield.

Poor Farm—Meyer, Graham, Adams.

Poor Farm Auditing—Carfield, Adams and Clow.

Public Buildings—Adams, Curtis and Hogan.

Printing and Stationery—Miller, Mason and Graham.

Resolutions—Anderson, Eckstrand and McDonald.

State Charities—McDonald, Miller and Bower.

Swamp Lands—Golding, Carfield and Curtis.

Settlements with County Treasurer and County Clerk—Curtis, Stephens, Wooley.

Settlements with Circuit Clerk and Sheriff—Lamey, Golding, Miller.

Our Cemetery.

I recently visited the Antioch cemetery and was agreeably surprised with the neatness and order that very characteristic features in evidence. Antioch should feel proud of the appearance of its cemetery, and should do all in its power to maintain its present state of excellence.

Much credit reflects upon the society of ladies whose untiring efforts has been crowned with success in no small degree. Personally I wish to extend my thanks to the official board and all who have contributed to the work. Let us hope that the plan of the past year may continue. It is the right effort in the right direction.

F. N. GAOGIN.

ANTIOCH SCHOOL REPORT.

For the Month Ending April 7, 1902.

	High School	Grammar School	Primary	Kindergarten
No. days taught.....	20	19	20	20
No. days attendance.....	932	1094	1183	834
Whole number enrollment.....	388	505	564	686
Boys enrolled.....	19	25	25	25
Girls enrolled.....	17	18	21	19
Average daily attendance.....	20	22	30	20
Cases of tardiness.....	4	0	0	0
Cases of truancy.....	7	0	0	0
Tuition pupils.....	7	7	1	0

SUMMARY.

No. days taught.....	20
Whole number days attendance.....	2010
Whole number enrollment.....	1593
Average daily attendance.....	100
Cases of tardiness.....	11
Cases of truancy.....	15
Tuition pupils.....	8

G. M. MANLEY, Principal.

Moral: Don't Give Up Your Seat.

A New Haven street car company being sued for damages by the executors of Nehemiah Candee, who was knocked off the running board of an open car and killed last summer, alleges that the deceased gave up his seat to a woman and voluntarily placed himself in a position of danger, and that the company is, therefore, in no wise responsible.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats.....	40c
Corn—70 lbs. ear.....	50c
Hay.....	\$6 00 @ \$10 00
MILL FEED.	
Bran.....	\$17 00
Middlings.....	19 00
Glutin.....	20 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.....	1 60
Chicken Feed Weight.....	1 20
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight.....	\$ 6 00
Hogs—Dressed.....	7 00
POULTRY.	
Turkeys.....	8c
Ducks.....	8c
Geese.....	8c
Chickens—Live weight.....	8c

SENATE PASSED HARBOR BILL.

Congressman Foss Nobly Redeems his Pledge to Waukegan and Hopes are Fulfilled.

A special dispatch from Washington, brought the news that the Senate had just passed the Rivers and Harbors appropriation bill in which Waukegan's appropriation of \$345,000 remains intact.

Just a brief message; but how much it means for Waukegan and the country adjacent to the city; the fruition of the hope of years, the assurance of the early completion of a deep water harbor which will accommodate the heaviest of lake traffic and the city's industrial and commercial advancement be given the impetus of the added facilities to be thus afforded. It is an end for which Waukegan people have long hoped, and which in the light of the long drawn out history of the original harbor project seemed a matter of the distant future. The old project dallied through the years (ill) Congressman Foss became its ardent champion and aided in hurrying its completion. But the city's growth outsped the operation of the government and when the old project was done there was a pressing need for a capacity beyond that contemplated at the beginning.

The project of a deep water harbor was a big one but in Mr. Foss it found a fearless and ardent champion. How well he worked in its interest was evidenced by the appropriation which went down in the defeated harbor bill of a year ago. The death of that bill was a sore disappointment, but Waukegan had an ardent man in her behalf. The work had to be done over again but in the bill framed for the present Congress Waukegan loomed up with an appropriation of \$345,000. Through its successive steps through the house it was successfully guided. In the Senate committee it found another faithful supporter in Senator Wm. E. Mason who has been vigilant and ready in behalf of the harbor project.

Congressman Foss and Senator Mason are to be congratulated upon the successful outcome of their work in behalf of Waukegan's appropriation, and more than that Waukegan is to be congratulated upon having her interests supported in Washington by such ardent and indefatigable men. Congressman Foss pledged his best efforts to secure for Waukegan a deep water harbor, and right well he has redeemed that pledge. Waukegan is and ought to be proud of him.

SOME CURIOUS PAPER NOTES.

Facsimile Examples of Paper Which Served as Currency.

In times of emergency, when coin was scarce, paper money of as low a value as five shillings was issued by traders. But there has been a lower depth even than this, cards and paper tickets having been resorted to in some places for as small a sum as one shilling.

Another interesting special issue, shown by Mr. Phillips, was that of the Birmingham workhouse. These notes were circulated by the overseers for various small amounts, "for the convenience of paying the poor," and the payment was made when eight two shillings six pence or four five shillings notes were brought together. In one corner of one of these notes is a picture of Charity nursing young children. As showing the length of time during which notes may remain in currency, Mr. Phillips mentioned that he had a Scotch note for £12, dated 1731, and the bank which issued it offered to change it for him. Being a collector, Mr. Phillips preferred to keep his ancient bit of paper.

In the matter of diminutive bank notes, a correspondent sends an account of a curious note which he has in his possession. It is a card measuring two by two and a half inches, on one side of which is twice printed the word "twopence," while on the other side the sum is printed in words and figures around the border. In the middle is the following: "I promise to pay the bearer, on demand, two pence. By order of the corporation of the city of New York, February 20, 1790.—D. Phoenix, city treasurer."—London Chronicle.

Care in Printing Bibles.

The printing of the Bible is the most strictly guarded work in existence—a fact which appears strange until we reflect on the mischief an inaccurate Bible might bring about. The king's printers and the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge give to the world all the Bibles printed in the United Kingdom, except some printed by special license. A few years ago the question arose whether the word "split" in Matthew iv. 1 and Mark i. 12 should have a capital "S." It having previously been printed with a small one, and although the word was obviously wrongly printed, it was not until after the ruling powers at the universities and the king's printers had met in solemn council that leave was given to use a capital letter. Nothing sanctioned by authority in 1611 may be changed without creating something akin to revolution in the places where Bibles are printed.

WOMAN BURNED

MEETS HORRIBLE FATE IN FLAMES

Queer Circumstances—Brother of the Deceased Woman Calls it Suicide, Others Doubtful.

Sunday night a fire alarm was turned in the occasion being a blaze in a house at the corner of Marion street and South avenue, Waukegan. The fire did not gain much headway before extinguished but it caused the death of Mrs. Abraham Antaramian and her husband is at the hospital being treated for severe burns.

Abraham Antaramian is an Armenian commonly known as A. B. Johnson. He married the woman now deceased a short time ago. The woman was formerly Mrs. Fred Hanne and was a sister of Mrs. Jos. Baumgartner and Mrs. Al. Meacham.

Michael Hanson, a brother of Mrs. Antaramian, live with them, and from him the most lucid story of the fatality is gathered. Hanson came home late Sunday night and found the three sisters visiting. Antaramian had gone to bed and Hanson immediately went to bed. Later he was aroused by Antaramian and his wife quarreling, the former objecting to the wife entertaining her sisters. The row waxed pretty warm and finally Antaramian said he would go away in the morning and she could entertain the sisters if she chose. Hanson is not clear as to what followed, but it appears that the woman went into the pantry and closed the door and immediately the place was in flames.

The husband went in and Hanson attempted to follow but could not. Hanson then ran for help. Antaramian escaped from the pantry by jumping through the window. He was badly burned. Hanson seems positive that there was fire in the pantry before Antaramian went in, and he expresses it as his opinion that the woman poured kerosene on her clothing and set fire to it. Some of the neighbors are skeptical and hint at foul play, but definite facts will be hard to get.

The woman was dead when taken from the pantry. There were rumors that she had been shot, but the body bears no bullet wounds. Neighbors declared that there were shots fired in that vicinity, but nothing definite has as yet been attached to the story.

Death of General Mite.

Flynn, the famous dwarf, better known as "General Mite," who went to England with "Tom Thumb," died at Cardiff a few days ago. He was a York. He stopped growing when a year and a half old. He was twenty-two inches tall, was perfectly formed and displayed considerable intelligence. "General Mite" was 37 years old.

Value of a Ton of Whalebone.

A parcel of one and a half tons of whalebone was sold at Dundee at \$10,000 a ton. It was the catch of the whaler Balena. It is usually held out that these ships are losing concern, but this is a bit of bluff to keep others out of the field. For years back they have paid from 10 to 15 per cent dividend.

To the Republican Voters of Lake Co.

This is to advise you that I am a candidate for the Republican Legislative Nomination. I have been a resident and large property owner of Highland Park, town of Deerfield, Lake county, eleven years and of this state twenty-six years and, for the benefit of those who are not informed, I desire to say that I am classed among those called self-made men, having been successful as an organizer and manager of large companies in different branches of business. I have always been a staunch republican and have rendered good service to the party during every campaign; have never sought an office, and only after being urged for a long time, do I now give my consent. I therefore hope to receive your support.

Yours very respectfully,

Palmer A. Montgomery

Announcement.

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of Member of the General Assembly, subject to the will of the Republican electors of the Eighth Senatorial District, and solicit the support of all of my friends.

GEORGE R. LYON.

Waukegan, Feb. 17, 1902.

For County Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Lake county, subject to the will of the Republican County Convention, and solicit the support of my friends.

L. O. PRICK.

Waukegan, Feb. 20, 1902.

A New Lot Received.

Ordway Plasters have come to stick—they will surely cure you if you stick to them. Ordway Foot Plasters cure Sciatica, Weak and Painful Knees, Ankle Joints and Cold Feet. Sure cure for Rheumatism. Corn and Bunion Plasters, six for 10 cts. A Sure Cure. For sale by Mrs. J. S. Sutton, Wilton, Ill.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

The residence of Prof. F. D. MacMott of Ada, Ohio, University was badly wrecked by a dynamite bomb, thrown through a window. A jealous lover of a domestic employed by the professor is charged with the crime. He cannot be found.

Five socialists were killed, twelve wounded and many policemen injured at Louvain, near Brussels. The fight between the socialists and the soldiery was the direct result of the rejection by the Chamber of Representatives of the socialist demand for universal suffrage.

Miss Laura Heapes was fatally injured and Jesse L. Boogher, president of the Boogher, Force & Godbar Hat Company, seriously hurt by the sudden fall of a heavy desk at the ceremony of a corner stone laying at the new Catholic Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Louis.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	Pittsburg	3	0	New York	2	2	Chicago	4	1	Cincinnati	1	3	Philadelphia	8	1	Boston	1	4	Brooklyn	8	2	St. Louis	0	4
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The American Express Company's freight shed in Green street, Buffalo, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about \$150,000. The blaze, which was discovered by a watchman, started in the oil room. Six New York Central passenger coaches were also burned.

The recent earthquake at Shemakha, in which thousands of persons were killed, has had a curious effect on the level of the Black Sea and the Caspian. Ridges of rock have appeared at points where the chart formerly marked fathoms of water. As a result of this the harbor of Krasnovodsk, from which the Central Asian Railway starts, has been rendered unapproachable by large vessels.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a bulletin showing for the three months ended on Sept. 30, 1901, a grand total of 725 killed and 2,022 injured in train accidents of all kinds in the United States. The total number of train collisions was 1,247 and derailments 1,002, causing damage aggregating \$1,842,224 to cars, engines and roadways, exclusive of damage to merchandise.

The anti-trust law of Missouri is unreasonable, oppressive, unconstitutional and void, is the finding of Judge Butler, appointed by the Supreme Court in July, 1900, as referee and special commissioner to investigate the affairs of the Continental Tobacco Company which absorbed the J. G. Butler, the American, the Drummond and the Brown Brothers' plants in St. Louis, as well as that of Wright Brothers, St. Charles.

In squall rooms at 3413 State street, Chicago, an entire colored family, consisting of father, mother and six children, were found dead. Two theories present themselves for the extinction of the family. Threats made by the father that he would kill himself and family are accepted by the police to be the most plausible theory. That he plied the family with poisoned liquor is the opinion of the officers who examined the room in which the bodies lay.

A British, American and German shipping combination is now definitely arranged. It involves no change of flag and little change in management. The White Star, Dominion, and Leyland lines will run under the British flag, and the Atlantic Transport, the American, and the Red Star lines under the American flag. The Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd lines enter by agreement a harmonious community of interests while maintaining their identity and nationality.

BREVITIES.

Andrew Carnegie, addressing New York students, told them wealth does not bring happiness or satisfaction.

The large brewery of the Christian Moerlein Company, at Cincinnati, suffered a loss of over \$100,000 from fire, supposed to be due to spontaneous combustion.

Anti-merger suit of State of Minnesota against Northern Securities Company has been removed by Minnesota District Court to United States Circuit Court for hearing.

Ellis Washington and Philip Wallace, colored, were hanged at Donaldville, La., for shooting and killing Lee Gelsman, a merchant at Gelsman, La., on Jan. 12.

Fire destroyed the building occupied by the Depot Carriage and Baggage Company in Kansas City, causing from \$40,000 to \$50,000 loss, fully insured. Forty horses perished.

At Lake Charles, La., the jury in the case of Edward Batson, charged with the murder of the Earl family, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The penalty is death.

Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale has a project for a Unitarian cathedral in Boston. It would have a congregation of 200,000 people and would be open every hour of every day in the year.

In San Francisco about 3,000 street car men went on strike for an adjustment of wages and hours and recognition of their union. There was no disorder, but the strike caused much discomfort.

A wonderful group of ancient silver mines have been discovered near Tlaxiutlan, in the Altar district, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, by a party of American prospectors in charge of Con O'Keefe, an expert mining engineer.

Fire declared to be of incendiary origin destroyed engine house No. 2 in South Omaha, Neb., and three firemen narrowly escaped cremation, two of them being badly burned. All the equipment was destroyed, except the hose team, which was driven off by Martin Minoney, who was arrested. Several sections of hose were found cut to pieces.

At Loone, Tenn., four persons were killed and a fifth was fatally hurt by an Illinois Central passenger train. The victims were in a wagon and attempted to cross the tracks when the second train struck the vehicle.

EASTERN.

Extra session of Maryland Legislature completed its business and adjourned in two and a half hours.

Frank R. Stockton, the well-known writer of stories, died suddenly while on a visit to Washington.

Booker T. Washington denies that he has bought a summer home at South Weymouth, Mass., but says he will rent or lease one.

Mrs. Amelia Haberdun was burned to death in a fire that destroyed two three-story frame houses in Jersey City. The financial loss is \$5,000.

Passenger train No. 10 on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad was derailed near Charlestown, Pa., and a number of passengers were injured, none fatally.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Saviour on Thirty-eighth street, Philadelphia took fire and was soon destroyed. Surrounding property was in imminent danger. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, covered by insurance.

For the second time within a month James Ryan of New York, charged with grand larceny, led a jail delivery at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Ryan and three other prisoners escaped by removing bricks from walls of the temporary jail.

Engineer W. W. Irwin was killed and two hurt in a wreck, the west-bound Pennsylvania passenger train on the Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Akron division crashing into a work train near Covert's station, Pa.

At Hudson, N. Y., the jury in the case of Burton, Willis and Frederick Van Wormer, charged with the murder of their uncle, Peter A. Hallenbeck, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against all three of the accused.

Mrs. Lizzie Whitehouse, about 28 years of age, was shot and killed at Springfield, Mass., by a man dressed in woman's clothing. The police are looking for Bernhard Whitehouse, husband of the woman, who is believed to be the murderer.

Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin, rector of St. Peter's Church in Westchester, N. Y., has received a warning that his two beautiful children, the granddaughters of Horace Greeley, are in danger of being kidnapped. Dr. Clendenin is rated as a millionaire.

Both the leading executives of the United Evangelical churches are now residents of Pittsburgh, Bishop Dubs having removed from Chicago to that city in order that he may be in closer touch with the official organ of the church, of which he is editor.

Major Octavius L. Pruden, one of the assistant secretaries to the President, died at Garfield hospital in Washington from an affection of the heart. He was well known to public men throughout the United States and had occupied a confidential position at the White House for a long number of years.

Another palatial hotel is planned for Fifth avenue, New York. Ground has been purchased on Forty-fourth street opposite Delmonico's, on which stood the residence of the late Parson Stevens. The price of the plot was a trifle under \$1,000,000 and the cost of the new hotel will be about \$2,500,000.

Frank W. Burns of Fort Fairfield, Me., a deputy collector of customs, was assaulted and probably fatally injured by an alleged smuggler at Hopedon, near the New Brunswick line. The assailant escaped. The deputy had seized a team loaded with contraband goods just after it had crossed the boundary line.

The Continental Coal Company of Pittsburg, recently organized to engage in lake traffic in Ohio coal, has completed negotiations for the purchase of the large holdings of W. P. Bend & Co. of Chicago, the largest independent operators in the Hocking valley. The property, which was formally transferred Thursday, embraces six mines, with an annual output of more than 1,000,000 tons, and a large amount of valuable machinery. The price paid for the property was in round numbers over \$750,000.

WESTERN.

Court decision in Missouri permits teachers to whip pupils whenever it is deemed necessary.

The Beck-Walker Coal Company of St. Louis filed an assignment, assets being \$42,000 and liabilities unknown.

At Ottawa, Kan., Mrs. Marie Stanley, aged 18, was acquitted of the charge of having murdered James B. Booth.

The bill of complaint in the Minnesota merger suit has been filed in the Ramsey County District Court at St. Paul.

The Ohio Senate has passed the bill licensing the practice of osteopathy in the State, and the measure is now a law. While playing jail on the banks of the Washita river, at Erinsprings, I. T., five boys were buried beneath a sand bank. Three were killed.

In a fight between deputy sheriffs and desperadoes near Briggs, I. T., four men were killed and seven wounded, among them a noted outlaw.

Four hundred thousand acres of Rosebud Indian Agency will be opened to settlement this summer; land located in Nebraska and South Dakota.

The Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs has adopted a resolution which opposes any step whereby colored women may enter the General Federation.

J. W. Lenox, aged 30, of Doniphan, Mo., while temporarily deranged cut his throat on a Rock Island train near Claremont, Kan., dying almost instantly.

Henry Cross, a negro in jail at Washington Court House, Ohio, for beating his child, fatally stabbed his wife, who called to see him, and attempted suicide.

Ralph M. Granger of San Diego, Cal., has sold to Chicagoans for over \$50,000 the famous collection of violins formerly owned by R. D. Hawley of Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Belle H. Moer has begun a suit at Duluth for divorce from Samuel H. Moer, formerly district judge, but now a resident of New York, on the ground of desertion.

A hot wave extended over the West, the Kansas wheat crop is threatened unless rain comes at once. The mercury reached 95 degrees at Omaha and 92 at St. Joseph.

Between fifty and seventy-five lives were lost in the burning near Cairo, Ill., of the steamer City of Pittsburg, bound from Cincinnati to Memphis with 150 persons on board.

An explosion tore Alice Grimsstead from her father's arms while on a fire escape

at the Monterey apartment building in Chicago, and caused her death; the structure being destroyed.

The Chicago express on the Santa Fe road ran into an open switch at Sheffield, Mo. The mail and express cars were returned into a ditch, but the coaches escaped on the track.

Wesley Elkins, the Iowa boy who two years ago murdered his father and mother, has been granted a conditional pardon. He will live with Prof. Harlan at Cornell College.

A complete counterfeiter's outfit was discovered in the basement of a building at the United States barracks in Cincinnati, and Abraham Martin, a civilian employee, placed under arrest.

Gov. Cummins of Iowa has offered a reward of \$1,200 for the murderers of the Peterson children in Des Moines a week ago, and will increase the amount if the guilty men are not soon found.

Mrs. Wallace E. King and her two children were burned to death in their home at Wallin, Mich. The fire, which started from an unknown cause, destroyed a store and two houses. The financial loss is \$8,000.

The steamer Lagonda, bound up with a cargo of coal, and the steamer Annie Laura, with the barge George Waud in tow, collided on the St. Clair middle ground, and as a result the Waud was sunk and the Lagonda went aground.

At Eaton, Ind., robbers broke into a blacksmith shop, secured tools and pried their way into the postoffice. They took \$1,000 in stamps, \$100 in money and \$400 in jewelry and escaped. The robbers stole a horse and buggy and drove east.

Lee Gallaher, formerly receiving teller of the First National Bank of Buchanan County, Mo., has confessed to having embezzled \$20,000 from the bank. When arrested he refused to say whether there was any truth in the charge preferred against him.

The Brannock bill making it unlawful to trap-shoot any living bird or fowl in Ohio was passed by the Senate and is now a law. The penalty for violation of the law is a fine not to exceed \$100 or imprisonment for not more than thirty days or both.

The Later Day Saints, at their conference in Lamoni, Iowa, adopted unanimously a resolution against polygamy. The resolution favors an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting polygamy in all the States and territories.

After deliberating less than twenty minutes a jury in Judge Brentano's court in Chicago returned a verdict finding Lewis G. Toombs guilty of the murder of Carrie Larson on the steamer Peerless on the evening of Dec. 30, and fixing the punishment at death.

The Wayne Circuit Court handed down a decision holding that the savings depositors of the wrecked City Savings Bank of Detroit must be preferred over the commercial depositors in the distribution of the money to be realized from the sale of the bank's real estate investments.

The first and second sections of a Baltimore and Ohio freight train met in a rear-end collision in North Newark, Ohio, badly wrecking one engine and twenty-five cars. Engineer T. S. Osborne was pinned under his engine and crushed to death, while Conductor S. G. Coates had one arm broken.

Hereafter the tourist in the West will pay a higher price for his Indian relics than in the past. A meeting was held by the Omahas and Winnebagoes on their reservations near Omaha several days ago and a relic trust was formed. Great Thunder, a leading financier of the Winnebagoes, was elected president.

Fire swept through the Adams Express Company's freight house and the freight offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Chicago. The damage to the buildings will not amount to more than \$3,000. Express freight, valued at \$25,000, was put in jeopardy and a large amount of it was damaged by water.

Representatives of the Havenmeyers have closed a deal for the purchase of 120 acres north of Fort Collins, Colo., for \$18,000. Engineers will go to work laying side tracks and building a beet sugar factory. The plant will be the largest in northern Colorado and will begin operations with a capacity of 1,000 tons.

The city of St. Paul has begun an action against the City Railway Company for damages by alleged electrolysis of water mains, demanding \$500,000, and an injunction against the further use of the present system of return currents and a demand for an insulated wire to take currents back to the power house.

An entire freight train, consisting of twelve loaded cars of merchandise, plunged into Big Walnut creek, fifty feet below the track level, at Sunbury, Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway, and was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$250,000. The wreck was due to the burning of a 300-foot trestle.

Judge John P. Butler, referee and special commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court of Missouri in July, 1900, to investigate the affairs of the Continental Tobacco Company and others, held that the anti-trust law of Missouri is unconstitutional, and that the suits instituted by the Attorney General should not be maintained.

Two scrubwrens prevented a wholesale jail delivery at Kokomo, Ind. Guy Neff, Bert Lackey and Bert Lewis, reputed leaders of a gang of thieves, took advantage of the absence of Sheriff Harries and with saws slipped to them in pieces saved off their cell bars. The women held the crowd at bay till the door could be locked.

W. A. Purdy, traveling salesman for J. H. Purdy & Co., a jeweler's supply firm of Chicago, fell from his seat in the Morton House elevator in Grand Rapids, Mich., while going to his room. His head struck the steel lattice work and was caught between the elevator floor and the third floor landing. He was dead when the physician arrived.

The life of Aaron Johnson was saved at the San Francisco city and county hospital through an operation never before performed on the coast—the removal of the larynx, on which was a cancerous growth. An artificial larynx is being made for the patient which, it is asserted, will enable him to speak, though his voice will be confined to a monotone.

A committee of the Molders' Union called on the City Attorney of Omaha and induced him to bring before the City Council the matter of the Union Pacific Railroad closing its foundry there and throwing out of employment a large number of molders. The city made a com-

tract with the Union Pacific road a few months ago by which the latter agreed perpetually to maintain and operate shops in that city.

The jury in the case of William Struther, the negro charged with the murder of A. Denna Cooper, the millionaire who was killed in a bathroom in St. Louis several months ago, was unable to agree on a verdict after being out all night and was discharged by Judge Ryan. The jury stood seven for acquittal and five for conviction. Seven ballots were taken.

Fire in the southwestern part of Kansas City laid waste a section of dwelling houses almost a quarter of a mile long and a block wide and did damage to the amount of \$75,000. John Stine of Quincy, Ill., a spectator, was fatally injured by a falling piece of iron and Edward Bennett, a fireman, was overcome by heat. About fifty houses were destroyed and sixty more families were rendered homeless.

Because he was refused something to eat a tramp, calling at the home of Joseph Allen in Springfield, Ohio, in the absence of the parents, threw a stick of dynamite on a stove, which was surrounded by Allen's six children. A 12-year-old boy in an effort to save the others grabbed the explosive. His hand was blown off and the other children badly burned about the face. The stove was also wrecked. The tramp escaped.

SOUTHERN.

Planting mills of the Roy Lumber Company at Nicholasville, Ky., burned, causing \$200,000 loss, insurance \$11,000.

Four fires at Dallas, Texas, at the same time and supposed to have been started by incendiaries, caused loss of \$400,000.

A telegram from Barton, Ala., says the whole business section of the town, including the postoffice, was destroyed by fire. The origin of the flames is not known.

It is announced that the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks has purchased the Hotel Bedford at Bedford City, Va., and will convert the building into a national Elks' home.

At Niverside, Ky., a through freight from Cincinnati on the Louisville and Nashville, was wrecked, the engine and ten cars turning over. Conductor Clarence Turner was instantly killed and Fireman John McGinnis fatally hurt. The cause of the accident is not known.

In refusing a rehearing in the case of the State of Texas against the Shipper's Compress and Warehouse Company of Fort Worth, the Court of Appeals at Austin, Texas, handed down an opinion in which it withdraws its former opinion that the anti-trust act of 1890 is unconstitutional, and now holds that only the acts of 1889 and 1895 are unconstitutional; that the act of 1890 does not contain the provisions exempting agricultural products and live stock, which rendered the Illinois act unconstitutional.

FOREIGN.

The Countess De Castellane, formerly Anna Gould of New York, has given birth to a son.

Don Francisco d'Assise, the former King of Spain, died in France, at the age of 80 years. He was expelled from Spain in 1808.

A courier who arrived at Canton the other day reported that more than 2,500 imperial soldiers sent by Marshal Su against the rebels were ambushed in a narrow defile and were killed or captured.

A banker of the name of Von Badenbrunn, who is on trial at Oldenburg, Germany, on charges of irregularities in connection with the Vereins bank, entered the residence of Presiding Judge Becker and shot him dead.

Gen. Malvar, Filipino insurgent leader and dictator, has surrendered himself and his command unconditionally and orders all Philippine insurgents to cease fighting. It is thought in Washington and Manila this practically ends the war.

There is an increasing belief in political circles in Holland that the serious illness of Queen Wilhelmina—now officially announced to be typhoid fever—will compel the appointment of a regent and of the convocation of the State's General for the purpose.

New treaty between Russia and China provides for surrender by former of all claims in Manchuria and evacuation by its troops within a year. This is regarded as solving far eastern problem, and as a triumph for American diplomacy and the "open door" policy.

A dispatch from Kovno, capital of the government of the same name in Russia, announces that all the members of a Jewish family, consisting of seven persons, residing near that place, were slain by robbers, who looted out their brains with axes. The murderers also burned the house occupied by their victims.

IN GENERAL.

It is stated on good authority that the Bank of Montreal contemplates opening a branch in Havana and other cities in Cuba.

Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas has returned from England, where he refused to wear knee breeches in order to be presented to the King.

The President has nominated Col. Charles Bird, Simon Snyder and William Auman to be brigadier generals in the regular army, to fill existing vacancies.

Dr. William R. Brooks, director of the Smith Observatory and professor at Hobart College, announces the discovery of a new comet. It is in constellation Perseus.

After an intensely dramatic battle in the House, the Cuban reciprocity bill, with the differential on sugar eliminated, was passed, thirty-four Republicans voting with the Democrats.

Prominent Seattle business men and politicians have announced their intention to construct a railroad from Husarction bay through central Alaska to Rampart City—674 miles.

The Senate voted to extend the provisions of the present Chinese exclusion act until Dec. 7, 1904, and applied them to the Philippines and other insular possessions of the United States.

Bodies of Bessemer iron ore almost free from phosphorus and hundreds of miles in extent have been found on islands which line an inland sea along the coast of British Columbia and southeastern Alaska. The islands were supposed to be valueless except for a stunted growth of fir and cedar and a few fur-bearing animals.

The Sun Is Seldom on Time.

The sun does not keep good time. He is almost always too fast or too slow. Once on time, then not again before the middle of June. At the beginning of September he joins the clock a third time, and lastly once more late in December. Now it would seem as if he were startled at the way he had neglected us. In February he fell back until he was fifteen minutes late. By the beginning of March he had made up five minutes of his loss, and before the month is over he will have caught up to within five minutes of the schedule. Meanwhile the days have been growing longer very rapidly. We begin March with our nights longer than our days. We end it with our days longer than our nights. In the one month we have added to the length of our day an hour and twenty minutes, a bigger gain than any other month can show.—Prof. S. C. Schumucker, in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Condemned in Missouri and Confiscated in New York.

Judge Clarke of St. Louis has convicted and fined heavily a number of grocers for selling baking powders containing alum.

The week before the Health Department of New York seized a quantity of stuff being sold for baking powder which they found was made from alum mixed with ground rock, and dumped it into the river.

The Health Authorities are thus taking effective means to prevent the introduction into our markets of injurious substitutes in place of wholesome baking powders.

As alum costs only two cents a pound there is a great temptation for those manufacturers who make substitutes and imitation goods to use it. Alum baking powders can be detected by the health authorities by chemical analysis, but the ordinary housekeeper, whose assistance in protecting the health of the people is important, cannot make a chemical examination. She may easily know the alum powders, however, from the fact that they are sold at from ten to twenty cents for a pound can, or that some prize—like a spoon, or glass, or piece of crockery, or wooden ware—is given with the powder as an inducement.

As the people continue to realize the importance of this subject and consumers insist on having baking powder of established name and character, and as the health authorities continue their vigorous crusades, the alum danger will, it is hoped, finally be driven from our homes.

Fame.

"Who is the puffed-up fellow?" "Why, that's the man who sent a cat to the President when he heard that there were rats in the White House. He got his name in seven papers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lanc's Family Medicine
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Illnesses are tropical and anti-puritan; they belong with the chuckle of lutes over low casements and liquid voices speaking a vowelized tongue.—The Debatable Land.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.
Clear white clothes are a sign that the housekeeper uses Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Good enough for anybody!
ALL HAVANA FILLE

FLORODORA CIGARETTES
3 for 10¢

"FLORODORA" BANDS are of same value as tags from "STAR," "HORSE SHOE," "SPEARHEAD," "STANDARD NAVY," "OLD PEACH & HONEY" and J. T. Tobacco.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York.

"Good news predominates in the business world, notwithstanding two somewhat serious drawbacks. Weather conditions have been unsatisfactory at many points, retarding retail distribution and delaying outdoor work, while excessive rain has put many Southern planters behind with work in the cotton fields. Still more of a handicap is the strife between wage earner and employer. Manufacturing is exceptionally active in lines not disturbed by strikes and there is a rigorous movement of goods through regular channels."—R. Q. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review.

"At the close of last week negotiations were concluded for a large sale of pig iron at \$10.50 furnace, deliveries beginning in October and covering six months. This price is in line with the avowed conservative intentions of the leading interests. Yet spot transactions are reported at \$1 higher quotations whenever buyers are so fortunate as to secure prompt shipment. Not only pig iron, but bars, billets and structural shapes are all sold so far ahead that new business is comparatively light, although consumers would quickly absorb any early deliveries that might be offered. The situation may briefly be summed up in the statement that it is the exception when order books are not filled for full capacity well toward the end of 1902. Buyers are still placing contracts abroad, and on urgent business this will probably occur frequently during the remainder of the year.

"Failures for the week numbered 109 in the United States, against 203 last year, and 10 in Canada, against 24 last year."

Bradstreet's says: "Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregated 8,842,012 bushels, against 4,443,017 last week and 4,045,001 in this week last year. Wheat exports July 1, 1901, to date (forty-one weeks) aggregate 202,087,070 bushels, against 101,027,718 last season. Corn exports aggregate 158,563 bushels, against 330,531 last week and 2,023,834 last year. July 1, 1901, to date, corn exports are 24,023,260 bushels, against 140,580,702 bushels last season."

Chicago.

Were it not for the continued friction between manufacturers and employers and threats of labor troubles, and some handicap to distribution owing to unfavorable weather, the general business situation would be almost ideal. The week brought activity in the staple manufacturing and jobbing lines, and in some leading commodities advances were made in prices. The Northwest had a continuation of the good demand of the previous week, the agricultural implement line leading the others.

There was a revival of interest in the speculative markets, and great activity ruled in stocks. The market was buoyant and depressed by turns. A few leading stocks scored very large gains, on the heaviest trading since the great bull market of this time last year. The report of the Agricultural Department covering the condition of the growing crop in the Southwest was the factor in wheat. That the government should make the condition 78.7, against a condition of 91.5 at the same date last year, was in itself very bullish. This was partly offset, however, by the considerable increase of acreage. The whole was tempered by the fact that the figures of the census department covering the crop yield of 1890, given out earlier in the week, showed a wide divergence from the figures of the Agricultural Department for that year. This made the trade uncertain as to how to take the report and while it was generally construed as bullish, and an advance in price resulted, there were some who figured out a moderately bearish interpretation. The present supply situation is very strong. Country elevator stocks in the Northwest are the lightest at this date for some time.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$6.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$7.40; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 41c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c; hay, timothy, \$9.00 to \$14.00; prairie, \$5.50 to \$13.00; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 30c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 15c; potatoes, 80c to 90c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.10; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2 white, 63c to 64c; oats, No. 2 white, 45c to 46c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.20; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 80c; corn, No. 2, 62c to 63c; oats, No. 2, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$7.25; sheep, \$2.25 to \$5.40; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.80; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 white, 46c to 47c; rye, 50c to 51c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; clover seed, prime, \$5.05.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 3, 59c to 60c; oats, No. 2 white, 45c to 46c; rye, No. 1, 57c to 58c; barley, No. 2, 67c to 68c; pork, mess, \$16.05.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$7.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.25 to \$5.60; lambs, common to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.50.

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ROUND A BIG STATE

BRIEF COMPILATION OF ILLINOIS NEWS.

Church Erection Begins with Strike—Section of Reformatory Act Illegal—Bonanza for Farmers—Widow's Son Returns as from the Dead.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in Mattoon occurred Thursday before 1,200 people. The edifice will cost \$40,000. The sermon was delivered by Rev. T. C. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., and the stone was laid by Dr. S. H. Whitlock, presiding elder of the Mattoon district. Clergymen of the various churches assisted.

Contractor George Ballard, who is erecting the edifice, has refused to sign the scale demanded by the allied building unions and the men have quit work. Non-union men have partially replaced the force needed, but the stone-masons and bricklayers threaten to go out unless the scale is signed.

Her Son Restored to Her.

Mrs. Mary Ridgely of south of Carlinville, who has mourned her son, Andrew Ridgely, as dead for more than two years and had written Gen. Chaffee a pathetic letter to return her son's body to her, was greatly surprised and pleased recently to receive a letter from her son, who had landed in San Francisco, saying he would be home in a short time. The lad enlisted in the war at the outbreak of hostilities in Cuba, with the 33d coast artillery, and was finally sent to China. His mother was advised by the papers that he had fallen in battle and was dead. The young man became ill and was sent home, and when he arrived there will be a meeting as if there had been a resurrection.

Part of Prison Law Is Void.

The Supreme Court the other day handed down an opinion in the case of Ralph Dorsey and Cornelius Martin, in which it holds that section 15 of the Illinois reformatory act is unconstitutional and void and dismisses the case. The court holds, however, that prisoners who are transferred from Pontiac to the penitentiaries at Joliet and Chester under the provisions of the act and afterwards returned to the reformatory are not entitled to their liberty. This section provides that the board of managers of the reformatory may transfer to the penitentiaries incorrigible prisoners whose presence is detrimental to the discipline of the institution, to be returned upon their requisitions.

Oil Train Is Wrecked.

A bad wreck occurred on the Illinois Central at Watson, which lies up the south end of the Chicago division, caused the passenger train from Effingham south to run over the Vandallia and Baltimore and Ohio lines, and required a wrecking train from Centralia and a large force of men to work all day putting the track in repair. A wheel of a car loaded with cottonseed oil broke, throwing the train in the ditch, tearing up the track for a quarter mile, and flooding the right of way with oil, which stood in pools and was carried off by the people in buckets and barrels.

Of Imperils Pupils' Lives.

The "Doby ox," or long-horned steer, well known to Chicago cattlemen on account of the length of his horns, which measure ten feet from tip to tip, escaped from his stall at the home of his owner, Mrs. Jessie Donahue, in Elgin, and for three hours baffled all efforts made by fifty men with lassos to capture him. During the time of his liberty the animal traversed almost every street in the city and created a panic on the west side, where children, returning from schools had many narrow escapes.

State Items of Interest.

Harve Colson shot and killed John Hare, a saloonkeeper, at Oakford.

Fairbury hopes to secure a shoe factory and a glove and mitten factory.

Dr. A. A. Kendrick, one of the best known educators in Illinois, dropped dead at Upper Alton.

Edward Witter was sentenced to twenty-seven years in the penitentiary for the murder of William Murlin at Urbana last July.

The Warren County Fair Association is going out of business and pays stockholders the face value of their stock and a premium of \$2.50 on each \$10.

Harvey Hoffmann, said to be a Chicago gambler, pleaded guilty to an indictment at Joliet charging him with maintaining a poolroom at Elkhart and was fined \$1,000 and costs. The fine was paid.

John Kline, a farmer of Winfield, will diversify crops in a new way. He intends to produce gold foil, which he will sell for use in Chicago parks. Mr. Kline is building a reservoir near Glen Ellyn.

Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons has resigned his commission as brigadier general of the First brigade, Illinois National Guard, and Col. George M. Moulton of Chicago has been appointed to succeed him.

In the United States Supreme Court in Washington Justice Brown announced an opinion in the case of the Consolidated Coal Company vs. The People of Illinois, involving the constitutionality of the Illinois statute providing for the inspection of mines. The law was attacked on the ground that it is discriminative in that it requires an inspection only of mines employing more than five miners, and in that it gives discretion to the inspectors to determine how many times in a year a mine shall be inspected and also what fees shall be charged for making the inspection. The court did not, however, sustain these exceptions, but held the law valid, thus affirming the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

A remarkably large proportion of the Quincy high school graduating class are boys, there being seventeen boys and only four girls. The ratio is usually reversed.

A baby girl, named Schumacher, died at Zion City from burns sustained from her clothes catching fire from a brush blaze. It is the first fatality in the new town.

Mrs. Jarvis Coley committed suicide at Sandwich by taking carbolic acid. She was a bride of but four months and a handsome and popular young woman. Dependence caused by unpleasant family relations is said to be the cause.

A New Presbyterian Church Is Nearing Completion at Urbana.

Fire at Maple Park caused \$5,000 loss to the Northwestern Railroad and \$5,000 to other property.

Republicans of the Nineteenth District met at Decatur and nominated Vespa as a Warner for Congress.

John L. Kellogg, of Belvidere, a veteran Northwestern Railroad conductor, retired, was drowned in California.

The suicide who was found hanging near Pana has been identified as Ignaz Bernshannak, an Austrian of Lincoln.

A shooting affray occurred at Murphysboro in which Seoke Morgan was fatally and Henry Grogan seriously wounded.

Ulysses Simpson Grant Welt of Quincy, on arrest confessed to sending an infernal machine through the mail to a neighbor.

The new high school building at Marion was dedicated the other day. Prof. James of Champaign University delivered the address.

Thomas Rees, business manager of the Illinois State Register, was nominated for State Senator by Democrats of the Forty-fifth District at Springfield.

The strike at the Penwell mine at Pana, involving 300 men, is ended. A satisfactory adjustment of the scales was made by President Austin of the United States Scale Company.

Attorney General Hamlin rendered an opinion to the effect that undergraduates of dental colleges are not eligible to take the examination before the State dental board for license to practice in this State, but must wait until they have graduated. It has been the custom for juniors in the dental college to take the examination.

Citizens of Joliet have organized an anti-horse thief association and decided on an aggressive campaign against the thieves who have been committing depredations in that city during the past few months. A membership of over 2,000 is expected. The society has authorized a reward of \$500 for the capture of every horse thief and has employed a detective.

These commencement honors are announced by Knox College: Valedictorian, Fannie Huff of Galesburg; second and third honors, Alice and Florence Willard of Galesburg; Prudence Campbell of Leydsburg and Newton Gilmore of Galesburg, for good scholarship, and Ray Arnold of Galesburg and Frank Brown of Havana, for excellence in speaking, also will be on the program.

Representatives of capitalists and some of the leading business men of Bloomington have been in consultation and it has been decided to begin work immediately on a railroad from Martinsville to the stone fields. All the right of way has been secured and the company's name will be known as the Bloomington and Bedford Railway Company. The Oliver of South Bend and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are said to be back of the enterprise.

The end of the year 1902 will see all of the important cities of northern Illinois connected by electric railways, representing a cost of \$3,000,000. The Rock River Valley Electric Railway will extend from Rock Falls to Rockford, fifty miles, passing through Sterling and Dixon. Another road is being planned from Dixon to De Kalb and from De Kalb to Sycamore. Plans are under way to build an electric road from Rockford to Janesville, Wis. The entire system will cover several hundred miles.

A deal has been consummated whereby the Jacksonville and St. Louis Railroad, 111 miles in length, reaching from Jacksonville to Jacksonville, passes into the possession of the Burlington. The road taps the rich coal fields of southern Illinois and thus will be a valuable acquisition to the larger system. For the time being the Burlington will get connection from Champaign, but it is said that the Jacksonville and St. Louis road will soon be extended from Jacksonville ten miles west to Concord, where it will join the Burlington.

Twenty farmers and two deputy sheriffs had a desperate chase over the farms east of Joliet after a crazy man, who was only brought under control after he had been knocked to the ground with a club. Just before his captors reached him the man cut his throat with a pocket knife, inflicting wounds that may prove fatal. The captive was taken to the county jail. He said his name was Dwyer and that he had come from Kansas. The authorities believe he has escaped from some insane asylum. He caused a reign of terror among the farmers before being caught.

Ernest Young and Forest Hill have confessed to the burning of the Northwestern Railway station at Irving Park on the night of April 1. They have admitted that they burned the building to conceal the theft of tickets. Young was a day ticket agent and Hill was changed off with the regular night man, and after the fire he reported to the authorities that he discovered the building in flames at 1 o'clock in the morning, as he was changing a switch light. Young confessed that he took the tickets and that Hill disposed of them. Young is 22 years old and Hill is 19. Wines and good cigars led to the downfall of the young men.

A long burglar terrorized the members of Dr. Percy Taylor's household in Springfield at 3 o'clock the other morning, and after taking nearly \$500 in money, two gold watches, and some jewelry, was permitted to escape. The masked thief entered the place through the room of the servant. She went into hysterics. The thief entered Dr. Taylor's room and at the point of a revolver made Dr. and Mrs. Taylor accompany him to the servant's room, and assure her that she was not to be injured. En route the thief locked Harry Slater in his room, and when the girl was quieted made Dr. and Mrs. Taylor accompany him on his rounds through the house.

Henry O. Besse of Prophetstown, who has been appointed a commissioner of the Illinois and Mississippi canal by Gov. Yates, will draw a salary of \$1,500 a year.

Owing to a boycott which has been in effect for some time over the Williamson County Electric Coal Belt Railroad, a proposition is being considered by the Illinois Central to purchase the road and turn it into a steam road, thereby shortening its own line to Marion and giving better passenger service. The electric road has been in operation only a few months.

HIGH MEAT PRICES.

COUNTRY AT LARGE IS MAKING VIGOROUS PROTESTS.

Charges Made that a Combine Is Forcing Extraordinary Rates—Big Packers Deny This, and Give Scant Supplies as Cause of High Values.

The people throughout the country at large are protesting against the high price of meats. Not only are packing house products quoted at unprecedented figures, but values continue to soar in a way that threatens to sweep the meat, the steak and the chop from the dinner tables of the majority of Americans. Beef, pork and mutton have been advancing almost daily at from 1/4 to 3/4 of a cent per pound each jump. Retailers and consumers have been caught in the eddies of the upward price scale and their complaints are loud and deep.

Many consumers have turned to a vegetable diet; others have cut their daily meat supply in two; small butchers and retailers claim to have had their trade reduced 75 per cent.

A good roast is costing the consumer in Chicago 17 to 20 cents; steaks average from 10 to 22 cents; a hind quarter of lamb is quoted at 10 cents; leg of mutton, 12 1/2 and 13 cents; a leg of veal 15 cents and pork loins 12 cents. Live turkeys are selling at 10 1/2 cents, and live turkeys at 8 to 12 cents. Eggs, alleged to be controlled by the big packing houses, are 15 to 16 cents per dozen; fat hams, 75 to 80 cents per bushel, and apples \$2.50 per barrel. Even lard has felt the general sharp advance in provision prices and is said to be trust dominated.

While the country is undeniably in an extraordinarily prosperous condition so as employment of labor, skilled or unskilled, concerned, wage advances have not been as high or so rapid proportionately as the jump in provision prices.

Explanations Doubtful.

The explanations of the packers that the advance is legitimate and due to a drought in the West and scarcity of cattle have not received general credence, and the charge is made, from New York to San Francisco, that the provision market is in the control of packers who have interests at Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City.

While this is strenuously denied by the packers and by the railroads accused of being in collusion with them in the price advances, a government investigation of the alleged beef trust is in progress, and evidence is being collected by United States district attorneys in the ten cattle raising States of the Union and at the three great packing house centers.

This evidence is to be furnished to Attorney General Knox with a view to proceeding against all the big packing companies if the facts justify legal action.

Summarized into an understandable form the charges now being heavily pressed are these:

That a natural shortage in cattle does not exist on western ranges; that in fact the shortage is merely for the next twelve months is little less than that of one year ago. That while the cattle market near to home (in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa) has been fairly well bought out, the far West ranges are well stocked, and, as in the case of the Rapid City region, shipments will be heavier this year than in previous years. That 85 per cent of the cattle on the western ranges are either directly owned or are under contract to the packing houses, and that their shipment is being held back for the express purpose of justifying the present price advances.

WEST HAS A HOT WAVE.

Midsummer Weather in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma.

In Omaha Sunday was the hottest April day in fifteen years. The thermometer at 5 p. m. reached 95 degrees, the highest previous record being 91 degrees. Two persons were overcome by heat in one church during the day, and many cases of illness caused by heat are reported. A dispatch from Falls City says the mercury reached 100 degrees in the shade at that place, and that wheat is suffering from lack of moisture. Other points in southern Nebraska report record-breaking temperature for April.

A dry, hot wind from the south has been sweeping over Kansas, doing much damage to vegetation of all kinds. Those interested say the wind has done local-ized harm to the wheat. The ground is becoming dry and hard. This is an unusual condition for an early spring month in Kansas. The highest temperature Sunday in Kansas City was 91 degrees.

"Moisture is lacking over the largest part of the winter wheat territory," says the Modern Mill. "The only rains of consequence during the week have been in the Southwest. Reports of damage and deterioration in the condition of the plant are increasing. The general condition of the crop is less favorable. The increase in the average should, however, offset the loss by damage up to the present time. Insect life has appeared, but there is little winter wheat moving."

Kansas wheat seems to be suffering most for rain. In many of the best counties the plant is reported to be 50 per cent under last year. From 10 to 30 per cent have been plowed up for corn and unless rain falls soon it is said the remainder will soon be worthless.

The hot wave struck St. Joseph, Mo., Monday, and at 7 o'clock the thermometer stood at 70 degrees. Two hours later it had crawled up to 82. Intermittent storms of dust accompanied the heat.

Eight men started to rob Michael Adonowicz's saloon in Chicago, when he smashed two of them with a bottle and seized a revolver from a third shot Michael Benschly. The others attacked Adonowicz and knocked him senseless. When the police arrived all the robbers except Benschly had fled.

A son of John S. Sargent, the famous American portrait painter, has been appointed one of the pages who will attend Queen Alexandra at the coronation. The pages will hold her majesty's train in the procession.

HAS SCARED THE BANKERS.

Chicago Electrician Invents Apparatus that Will Stop the Strongest Safes.

Bankers in Chicago and Milwaukee purport to be uneasy because of the unique invention of Julius B. Haschke, a Chicago electrician, who has discovered a way of applying electricity to iron and steel so as to cut or burn the metal as if a worm knife blade does a hard chunk of butter. His device naturally gives guardians of public treasure a feeling of insecurity, though Mr. Haschke did not invent his carbon point—the name given to the metal cutting device—for the purpose of opening bank safes, nor does he wish to start a racket in any way the dark lantern fraternity. He is able, however, to cut into two pieces the thickest iron bar or steel plate.

In his leisure moments the Chicago electrician experimented with a simple contrivance by which electricity is conducted through a carbon point and thus communicated to the steel plate he wished to cut. His experiments prove that any piece of steel plate can be rendered useless for protective purposes when this peculiar electric needle is held to the surface.

The Haschke apparatus is simple. A carbon electrode is attached to a wood handle by means of a metal clamp; to this clamp a wire is fastened, the other being connected with the object to be operated upon. If a safe, the second wire is attached to a hinge or lock, as the case of the operator desires. The modern building is alive with electric wires and a shrewd operator could easily find a service main and gather from it all the power needed to use his carbon point. But the contrivance can be operated from a small storage battery as

well. The eyes and face of the workman are protected against the glare and heat by a box of aluminum or sheet iron.

Recently Mr. Haschke cut in two an unwieldy boiler basin to be removed from a Milwaukee building. He wore two pairs of colored spectacles, with black cloth between, but the current caused the steel to be almost unendurable.

The great boiler plate was sliced into two parts with no trouble. The carbon point cut the metal at the rate of a foot in five minutes. Spectators who watched the work at a distance were almost blinded by the glare.

NEW PENSION COMMISSIONER.

Eugene F. Ware of Kansas, Who Succeeds Henry Clay Evans.

Eugene F. Ware, attorney of Topeka, Kan., who has been appointed by the President to succeed H. Clay Evans as Commissioner of Pensions, is known to Americans as "Iron Quill," the Kansas poet, a pen name he took for the reason, as he gave it, that "it hurts a lawyer to have it commonly known that he beats his wife or writes poetry." Mr. Ware is a native of Connecticut and is 61 years of age. He went to Iowa when a young man, served through the Civil War in a Hawkeye regiment and afterwards fought Indians on the frontier, being badly wounded. In 1871 he became a lawyer, settled in Kansas and was elected to the State Senate. He has been identified with some of the most important litigations in his State. His most celebrated literary effort is the sacred which he wrote after reading of the battle of Manilla and which runs as follows:

On Dewey was the morning—
Upon the first of May,
And Dewey was the admiral
Down in Manila bay,
And Dewey was the fag's eyes,
And Dewey was the royal blue!
And Dewey felt discouraged?
I dew not think we dew.

REPORT ON CUBAN TRADE.

Figures Show Decrease in Imports and Exports to Havana.

A comparative statement issued by Col. Edwards, chief of the division of Insular Affairs, shows the commerce of Cuba for the calendar years of 1901 and 1900. The total value of merchandise imported during the year 1901 was \$68,583,973, against \$60,058,580 for 1900, and the exports of merchandise during the year ended Dec. 31, 1901, amounted to \$63,278,380, against \$49,004,048 for 1900. These figures show a very slight decrease in the imports and an increase of 20 per cent in the exports.

The value of merchandise coming from the United States for the calendar year 1901 was \$28,078,633, a decrease of \$1,697,350 as compared with 1900, while the exports for 1901 amounted to \$48,008,670, an increase of \$14,810,970. It is shown that the export of Cuban sugar to the United States amounted in 1901 to \$30,814,100; in 1900 to \$10,733,852 and in 1890 to \$18,034,001.

Twelve Sepoys from India are on their way to Kansas City to superintend the shipment of 700 mules to the British army in India.

CUBAN BILL PASSES.

BEET-SUGAR MEN SCORE SENSATIONAL TRIUMPH.

Hard Blow for Sugar Trust—Thirty-four Republicans Join Democratic Phalanx in the Intensely Dramatic Struggle—Lively Time in the House.

Doubtful victory for Cuban reciprocity, smashing defeat of Speaker Henderson and his lieutenants in the House, a hard blow at the New York sugar trust and a sensational, though perhaps temporary, triumph for the beet sugar protectionists. All this happened in the House of Representatives Friday afternoon amid scenes of excitement such as have rarely been known in the history of that body.

The Republican Speaker was overruled in a Republican House by the combination of thirty-four men of that party with the solid Democratic vote—by long odds the most dramatic political coup seen in Congress in many years.

By a vote of 171 to 130 control of the lower branch was wrested from its leaders and the majority party and turned over to the Democratic ultra protection alliance.

Then by a vote of 190 to 105 the Morrill amendment, striking off the sugar trust's differential protection of one eighth of a cent a pound, was adopted, thus admitting refined and raw sugar for two years at the same rates of duty.

And finally the Cuban 20 per cent reciprocity bill, thus amended, was passed by a vote of 247 to 52.

The provisions of the bill as passed are summarized as follows: The President is authorized as soon as may be after the establishment of an independent government in Cuba, and the enactment by said government of immigration, exclusion and contract labor laws as restrictive as those of the United States, to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba by which, in return for equivalent concessions, the United States will grant a reduction of 20 per cent from the Dingley rates on goods coming into the United States from Cuba, such agreement to continue until Dec. 1, 1903. During the existence of such agreement the duty on refined sugars and all sugars above number 10 Dutch standard is to be 1.825 cents per pound.

AN EMBLEM OF AUTHORITY.

Awesome Mace Which Preserves Order in House of Representatives.

"The Goose" has not been "brought out" since the Fifty-fifth Congress, says a Washington correspondent. The "Bird," as it is also called, is the Mace, in official language, and is by all odds the most awesome thing around the House of Representatives. It is a silver eagle surmounting a globe and the traditional thirteen arrows which are bound together by silver bands. Altogether the Mace is about four feet in length and weighs some twenty pounds.

When the House is in session the "goose" is planted on top of a marble pedestal at the right of the Speaker's desk. As soon as the House adjourns or is "resolved into committee of the whole" the Mace comes down from the pedestal.

The most terrifying office of the goose, however, is that of preserving order. After the Speaker has exhausted his good right arm in rapping with his ivory mallet for silence, after he has yelled his larynx raw, calling for "order!" he orders the sergeant-at-arms to bring forth the awesome emblem of authority. The sergeant, generally pretty badly scared himself, grabs the goose by the throat and bears down upon the offending member. By the time he reaches the obstreperous Congressman's seat, that rip-roaring statesman, who but a moment before was filling the atmosphere with brimstone, slides into his chair and becomes meeker than a lamb.

Exactly what would happen to the member who defied the goose is not definitely known. It is the general belief that he would be blasted by Jones' lightnings. Jerry Simpson, the sackless of Kansas, who was the last to invoke the Mace, came nearer destruction than any other member in history.

"Take that, buzzard away!" he cried as the sergeant-at-arms advanced with the "goose" before him.

But Jerry wilted before the sergeant reached him.

"By the authority vested in me by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, you are now under arrest!" is what the sergeant-at-arms would say if the offending member continued in his defiance. Then, it is said, the disturber could be summarily "fired" from the House.

PAUPERS FOR UNITED STATES.

Thousands Are Being Smuggled Across Canadian Frontier.

United States immigration officials are experiencing a great deal of trouble at the hands of unscrupulous European emigration agents who are sending paupers to Canada, promising them that they can cross the frontier when they get there and enter the United States. The Greek consul at Antwerp recently dispatched 150 Greek paupers to America. The steamship line refused to transport them to New York, but it is believed they have entered this country by way of Canada. The agents are tricky in evading the laws. It is reported that thousands of these paupers have entered the United States by way of the frontier.

News of Minor Note.

It is proposed to erect a \$30,000 Methodist temple in Ottawa, Kan.

Hail and wind damaged the corn crop in several Texas counties.

A bald eagle measuring seven feet across the wings was shot near Ottawa, Kan.

Five Kansas City policemen brought suits against the city for pay for their unexpired terms because they were discharged without trials, and the Missouri Supreme Court decided that they were not entitled to it.

ILLINOIS TOWNS VOTE.

MUNICIPALITIES OF STATE HOLD ELECTIONS.

Saloon the Main Issue in Majority of Villages and Result Shows but Few Changes in Attitude of the People—Party Lines Are Obliterated.

Cities, towns and villages all over Illinois held elections Tuesday. Party lines were obliterated in the majority of cases, but in towns where, for one reason or another, the Republicans and Democrats lined up for the fray the vote showed that the sentiment of the State is little, if any, changed.

The great issue of these elections in the villages of Illinois was the licensing of saloons. The count of the villages shows them nearly evenly divided between the license and anti-license forces. Few villages changed their sentiments on the question. The campaigns were bitterly contested.

The result in the State at large shows that almost every small city is seeking better civic conditions and that partisanship is dropped in municipal affairs.

Results of License Fight.

The following table shows the result of the license and anti-license fight in Illinois villages:

License.	Anti-License.
Flora, Monmouth, Alva, Belvidere, Capron, Kirksville, Essex, Shelbyville, Jonesboro, Philipstown, Maunie, Mill Shoals, Leas, Winslow, Pearl City, Davis, Orangeville, Farmer City, Kenner, Wapella, Gardner, Anna, Desota, Campbell Hill, Olla, Central City, Auburn, East Springfield, Chatham, Riverton, Ridgely, Marshall, Washburn, El Paso, Mendon, Elmhurst, Elwood, Claywood, Pittsburg, Colchester, Mount Sterling, Danvers, Lexington, Warren, Apple River, Scales Mound, Mound, Nora, Edgewood, Montrose, Illinois, Pekin, Hopeville, Elkhartsville, Lewisville, Mound City, Rockford, Rockton, Marion, Niantic, Gerard, Brighton, Stonefort, Neoga, Greenup, Jewett, Eldridge, Broadwell, Emden, New Holland, Huey, Germantown, Oregon, Mount Carmel.	Rochelle, Foreston, Byron, Adella, Creston, Iushville, Maquon, Waliga, Keithsburg, Sherrard, Cable, Dongola, Cobden, Newton, St. Marc, Franklin, Mureau, Bushnell, Morrisville, St. Ann, Lanark, New Meriden, Iron Glen, Appleton, Inka, Olla, Central City, Auburn, East Springfield, Chatham, Riverton, Ridgely, Marshall, Washburn, El Paso, Mendon, Elmhurst, Elwood, Claywood, Pittsburg, Colchester, Mount Sterling, Danvers, Lexington, Warren, Apple River, Scales Mound, Mound, Nora, Edgewood, Montrose, Illinois, Pekin, Hopeville, Elkhartsville, Lewisville, Mound City, Rockford, Rockton, Marion, Niantic, Gerard, Brighton, Stonefort, Neoga, Greenup, Jewett, Eldridge, Broadwell, Emden, New Holland, Huey, Germantown, Oregon, Mount Carmel.

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IRENE'S VOW

By CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME.

CHAPTER XXIII.—(Continued.)
"Oh, my vengeance, my vengeance! It has stained my hands with the heart's blood of the man I once loved so dearly!"

Her brain burned; her head seemed to be on fire. The night wind was cool and soothing to her. She bowed her head against the window frame and thought of him. The leaves of the roses, the sprays of the passion flower which encircled the window touched her face and her hair. She was thinking of him, thinking of their first meeting at the brook side, and the handsome, eager face which had looked at her there, of the sunny mornings and the dewy evenings when she had wandered with him through shady woods and green lanes; of her so-called marriage day, with its delirium of love; of the happy months she had spent with him, and then of the tragedy at Beechgrove, where he had told her she was not his wife.

Oh, dark, handsome face, lying upraised with the damp of death upon it; never more would its comeliness and beauty lead anyone to love. The moonlight seemed to speak to her of the times she had rested her head on his breast—oh, false and cruel love that had slain her.

She heard the great clock at the stables ring out one. "One," she knew how the moonbeams fell, and she could, in imagination, hear the faint, hoarse cry for help.

"Two," and he still lay dying in the wood; the moon was at its brightest, and rode with queenly grace in the sky. The ferns would be shining with dew, and the grass wet with it. The wind had fallen and sighed as it shivered through the leaves.

Three o'clock. He had lain there another hour—an hour which she had spent in steadfast watching and he had spent in crying for help, and trying to crawl even one inch on the ground. Four o'clock struck. And the strokes fell, one by one, like strokes of doom on the quivering air.

Five o'clock. Oh, heaven! how long the night was! how the weary hours dragged! It seemed to her that she had been there for weeks. The moonlight had changed with the golden light of the morn. She knew just how the birds were singing in the trees around him, peeping from between the branches with bright eyes. The wild flowers would shrink with horror from the object that lay there, and he, hearing the songs of the birds, would perhaps remember the time when he had been good and staid.

Six o'clock. All nature seemed awake. She could hear the lowing of the cattle in the meadows, and the chorus of the birds in the trees. The air was fresh and sweet. The flowers all awakened to another day of sweet autumn bliss. And he—would he close his eyes with weariness and pain, or would they wear that tired, worn expression that was like the shadow of pain?

Seven o'clock struck, and she shivered as with mortal cold; her eyes burned, and she longed for rest. She thought of the noble, beautiful German lady who watched the whole night through while the man she loved was broken on the wheel.

She was taking her just revenge, she said to herself; and yet she could not have rested her head for one moment on the white pillows; she could not have slept while he lay dying so near.

Eight o'clock, and the busy household began to stir. Was he living or dead? Soon as she could she would go to him. Ah, there was the voice of Lady Estmere, asking to be admitted.

Carefully opening her door, the duchess took Lady Estmere's hand and led her back to her own room.

"I will come with you," she said. "You look very ill. You should not have risen. What is the matter?"

When they were in Lady Estmere's room she threw her arms round the stately figure of the duchess, and laid her head on her neck.

"Be kind to me," she said, wistfully. "I am very ill and very unhappy. Sir Hulbert has not returned yet; and I am quite at a loss what to do."

No; nor would he ever return; for his struggle must have ebbed away with his life blood. She might surely say some words of comfort to this weeping woman whose beautiful head would never more rest on her husband's breast.

"The duke sent the keepers last night to Durnton, and they have been at work all night, but they could find no trace of him."

Irene, touched to the very heart by the sad face and pathetic voice, bent down and kissed her.

"If I knew what to say, my dear, I would say it; but I do not. You must go to my husband."

"You are sorry for me?" said Lady Estmere.

"Yes," said the duchess, with a sudden flush and a sudden trembling, "yes, I am sorry for you."

She hastened back to her own room and was soon dressed in the most exquisite taste. As she stood before the mirror watching Marcia arrange the rich laces and beautiful folds of her morning dress, she said to herself, over and over again:

"He is dying now; and one word from me might save him; one word, only one word, and they would fly to him; they would raise him and pour wine between his lips; they would carry him home on a litter; they would surround him with love and care; they would send for the most clever doctors; they would spare no pains to restore him. His wife would devote herself to him; she would nurse him by night and by day, and he would be so grateful to her she would love him doubly. Ah, no, this one word I will never speak. He tried to kill my fair name, my innocent soul—let him die."

At the breakfast table all the faces were much graver and great anxiety was expressed when it was known that Sir Hulbert had not been heard of—evidently there was something more serious than a love adventure. But looking at the pale, distressed face of his young wife, they would not give expression to any of the doubts they felt. It would be all right; they would hear of him by noon, they said.

The gentlemen were walking about, some alone, some talking busily over what seemed to be a tragedy, when they

were all startled by the bark of a dog—a pretty white dog, who came leaping and barking in the midst of the circle, with less respect than had they had so many pheasants. Some laughed, some moved away, but the Duchess of Bayard sank back in her seat, pale as death and trembling in every limb. She knew the dog; it was her own, a beautiful, petted little animal, given to her by the duke; and she had missed it since morning; and now it was here with, surely, a blood-stained handkerchief tied round its neck. Oh, heaven, what could it mean? In an instant, and like a flash of lightning, it came home to her; that wonderful truth. The dog must have followed her into the woods, and have found Sir Hulbert. She remembered how often she had seen him fondling the animal. It must have gone to the wounded, helpless man, who had found strength to tie this round his neck, and send him home.

Pale, breathless, her heart beating almost to suffocation, Irene listened. In her heart she cried out that it was unfair. Heaven had not interfered to save her; but it had interfered to help her; but it had betrayed her. In that one minute a hundred thoughts rushed through her mind, and the picture that dwelt there longest was of the duke's as he asked her the name of the man who practiced this vile fraud upon her—asked her as they were standing by the sunlit fountain in Rome.

There was a rush—a great stir—a cry. She looked up. Lady Estmere lay fainting on the terrace, with a group of electrified ladies around her, and the gentlemen were all beading over the dog, the duke foremost among them.

"Irene," he called, excitedly, "come here."

She rose, though her limbs trembled so that she could hardly walk. Tall, stately, with her rich dress and smiling face, she hastened to him. The group of men made way for her.

Col. Leighton held the dog in his arms, and the duke held a white pocket handkerchief stained with blood.

"See, Irene," he cried; "I am sure I am right. Sir Hulbert is lying somewhere wounded in the woods, and this dog has found him. He has managed to tie this round his neck, and send him a messenger to us."

He stopped abruptly, for the ghastly pallor of his wife's face startled him.

"Do not be afraid, my darling," he cried; "he must be living or he could not have done this."

But in her heart she was crying out that heaven had helped him—had taken her vengeance from her.

"It must be so," "The duke is quite right," "Messengers should be sent at once," were the cries she heard all round her; and the duke opened the handkerchief, that all might see it. There was his name plainly worked in one corner, and near the work was a great crimson stain. It was quite evident that someone had tied it round the dog's neck.

There was great excitement among the group; some of the women were weeping like children, and strong men had grown pale. The duchess stood by, cold, silent, motionless as stone.

The duke went up to Lady Estmere.

"Take courage, my dear," he said, kindly. "I feel sure now that all will be well. Hulbert has certainly met with some accident, but we shall find him and bring him home for you to nurse. Cheer up and get well for his sake. Irene," he continued, "see, my darling, that Lady Estmere is attended to; but the duchess, stood by motionless—she neither moved nor spoke."

Then the duke ordered all the keepers, all the men servants in the house to be called together, and a regular, orderly search to be instituted.

They found him, although more than once the men, with the coolie at their head, had been tempted to give up the chase.

They followed the little dog, although it seemed useless. Sir Hulbert, they said to each other, would never be able to wander through this angle.

But they found him, and when Col. Leighton tried to raise him his head fell like a dead weight on his arm.

"He is dead," cried the coolie; "we have come too late."

But one of the men laid his hand on Sir Hulbert's breast.

"He is not dead; his heart beats," he said.

The accident was patent to all—in falling the trigger of his gun had caught in the branches of a tree, and the whole contents were lodged in his side; they could see, also, that his ankle had been broken. How long, they asked each other, had he been lying here so cruelly wounded—here alone?

He could hardly live until they reached home. His face was ghastly white, and his lips burned with cruel thirst. But what seemed the most strange was this—that they found on one of his bruised, cold hands a woman's wedding ring.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Sir Hulbert was lying between life and death, while nurses watched him and listened for the faint, low breath. The silence of night had fallen over that luxurious mansion when he opened his eyes and asked for the Duchess of Bayard.

The women looked at each other. The Duchess of Bayard was in her room and asleep, they believed. They did not like to call her.

"I believe that I am dying," he said, "and I must see her."

They heard him murmur something to himself that he had been saved by a dog, and it occurred to them that he wished to speak to her about the dog. So, in the silence of the night, they went to her room in search of her, to say that the dying man wanted her. In the silence of the night she rose to go.

She found him lying quite calm, waiting for her. She went up to him.

"You wanted to speak to me," she said, gently. "I am here."

"Irene," he said, "I want you. Send these women away, that I may speak to you."

She did so, under some pretext, and they were alone.

"Irene, I have not mentioned your

name," he said. "They have asked me all kinds of questions about my accident, but no one knows that you left me there to die—no one ever will know. I have been spared. I want to ask you something," he said. "I did a grievous wrong to you—a wrong for which I know now there is neither excuse nor pardon. Believe me, that when I lay dying, as I thought, in yonder woods, that was my greatest trouble. I am sorry, through to my heart's core, for all I have done to hurt you. If I could I would crave that pardon on my knees. Irene, will you forgive me? Forgive me, my dear, for heaven's sake."

She made no answer, and he went on: "You swore to be avenged upon me, my dear; you have taken terrible vengeance. I have suffered all the pains of death—all its pains, its desolation, its abandonment. Do you not think that I have suffered enough? No death could ever be so terrible again. I have suffered more than death, Irene, therefore, your vengeance is complete. You have slain me, Irene—all the youth, the manhood, the strength in me—slain me. I—I suffered so much lying there that this world and this life can never be much to me again, and I—I heard the doctors say if ever I recovered I should be lame for life—never able to walk erect again. Oh, Irene, have I not suffered enough? Oh, heaven, what could it mean? And heaven has taken the rest from your hands."

"Yes," she said, slowly, "you have suffered enough in all conscience, and my revenge suffices. As you say, it is heaven who took you from me."

"And you will forgive?" he said.

She was silent and thoughtful for a minute, then she said, gently:

"Yes, I have fulfilled my vow, and I will forgive you."

She looked at him in wonder, for he was crying like a child; great tears rained down his face and bitter sobs shook his frame.

"I am broken down," he said. "Irene, I have no strength left; it is like a light from heaven on me, the peace that came with your words. You quite forgive me, Irene."

She laid her hand with a kindly caressing touch on his forehead.

"Yes, I pardon you, Hulbert; you ruined my life, but I forgive you, as I pray the good God to forgive me."

"Shall we bury the horrible past and be friends?" he asked.

"That can never be," she said, quietly. "I will speak quite frankly to you. I can never be indifferent to you. I must either love you or hate you. There can be no medium, no friendship for us. I forgive you, but we must be as strangers."

You must promise me gradually to break off your friendship with the duke, to decline his invitations, always to avoid meeting me, for there can be no friendship between us—the two who have loved each other so dearly and have sought each other's lives—on this condition we part, and I forgive you."

"You are right, as you always are," he said, humbly. "I thank heaven and I thank you for my pardon. Let me kiss your hand once before you go, Irene."

She laid her hand on his lips lightly, and then went away.

That night she slept the soundest sleep that had ever visited her eyes since the day at Beechgrove on which he had first told her that she was not his wife.

"Vengeance is mine, and I will repay," said the Lord.

These words haunted her until she slept. Assuredly if ever heaven had wrested vengeance from any human hands it had from hers.

He was better in the morning, and Lady Estmere was beside herself with joy. He told the story of his accident to her then, and how, when he was dying almost of despair, the little white dog that had belonged to the duchess came up to him and began to lick his hand.

"Then the idea came to me," he said, "to tie my handkerchief round his neck; I felt a certain hope that it would be seen."

"But," said his wife, "I cannot think why you wear that ring on your finger, or where it came from."

"I found it in the woods," he said, "and I mean to keep it. It will remind me of all I thought about while I imagined myself to be dying here."

"What did you think about, Hulbert?" she asked, curiously.

"That if heaven would but spare me, my darling, I would be a better man all my life long," he said.

"You are a good man now," she said, with the faith so natural to a loving wife.

"But I will be better, darling," he said, with a long shuddering cry; "I learned my lesson while I lay all night in the lonely woods. Kiss me, Lira—I am going to sleep."

The duchess told her husband that her nerves had been terribly shaken by the accident, and that she should like to go to the south of France for some months. They could leave Saxtonhurst at the disposal of Sir Hulbert and Lady Estmere until he recovered.

Sir Hulbert kept his word faithfully to the duchess; although the duke demurred at first, and was hurt at his coolness, he refused every invitation sent to him. He never saw beautiful Saxtonhurst again.

Whenever he could avoid meeting the duchess he did so; but there were times when the exigencies of society compelled them to meet. Then they exchanged but few words, they never shook hands, they never looked into each other's faces; each knew of the other a secret more binding than death.

To Sir Hulbert and Lady Estmere came blooming sons and fair-faced daughters, in the midst of whom Lord Gerant, the great statesman, grew young again.

The duke had no children at his death, which did not happen until many years after Sir Hulbert's accident. Lord and Lady Waldo succeeded to the title and estates. Irene was still in the very pride of her perfect beauty when she became one of the great heiresses of England, and then her life became a poem. She did more good than any woman in England. Her father went to live with her on the beautiful estate of Glenfield, which was one part of her rich inheritance. Irene's wishes were granted to her. She helped the needy, she nursed the sick, she taught the ignorant, she comforted the sorrowful.

She must, however, have married again, for in the Royal Academy of this year hangs her portrait and underneath it one reads the name of "Irene, Marchioness of Weston."

And the Marchioness of Weston is at this day one of the most popular, beautiful and beloved women in England.

(The end.)

BARB THE CHINESE.

SENATE PASSES BILL TO RE-EXACT GEARY LAW.

Final Vote Is Unanimous, with Single Exception of Senator Hoar—Plan Provides Against Shipment from the Philippines—Runs Until Dec. 7, 1904.

Exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States, such as exists under the present law, will be continued until Dec. 7, 1904, according to the bill passed by the Senate. The Platt amendment, extending the present exclusion act until that date, was passed by a vote of 70 to 1, the only man voting against it being Senator Hoar. By a vote of 48 to 33 the Senate adopted the Platt amendment as a substitute for the House bill, which provided for the exclusion of Chinese indefinitely.

The present laws relate only to the coming of Chinese into the United States proper, but the new bill extends their provisions so as to apply to the insular possessions of Uncle Sam cannot under the provisions of the measure adopted, go to his West Indian possessions, or vice versa, but those residing in one group of islands can go from one island to another of the same group.

Article 6 of the Chinese treaty provides that the convention will remain in force for a period of ten years, beginning with the date of the exchange of ratification, and, if six months before the expiration of the period of ten years neither government formally gives notice of its final termination to the other treaty will remain in force for another period of ten years. The bill passed provides that in case the treaty be terminated as provided in article 6 the exclusion laws now upon the statute books and the legislation adopted will be extended and will remain in force until a new treaty respecting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States has been concluded and laws are passed carrying into effect the provisions of the new treaty.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the land necessary to carry out the legislation enacted. Under the laws now in effect every Chinese laborer who is entitled to remain in the United States is required to secure a certificate from the government, showing that he is entitled to reside here. In the absence of such a certificate a Chinese laborer may be arrested and deported unless he can show that he is entitled to remain here.

WALKS ON THE WATER.

Captain Grossman, Inventor of Water-Shoes, Does a 100-Mile Walk. Captain Grossman of Cologne, Germany, the inventor of water shoes, recently completed a 100-mile walk on the surface of the River Danube. He started from Linz and finished his journey at Vienna, drawing his wife in a boat all the way. A dispatch from Vienna printed in the papers the other day told of



WALKING ON WATER.

the completion of the trip in less than two days and of the terror of peasants who saw the inventor from the banks and believed they were viewing the supernatural.

The shoes are aluminum cylinders, thirteen feet long, and are light enough to be carried on the shoulders like a pair of oars. The wearer propels himself by a treading movement, which causes four oar-shaped wings to revolve.

The inventor hopes to have his water shoes made a part of the outfit of life-saving stations. In a flood in Germany two years ago he gave a practical demonstration of their usefulness by rescuing twenty persons. It is said the shoes are no more difficult to operate in rough weather than on smooth water.

MORMONISM IN NEW YORK.

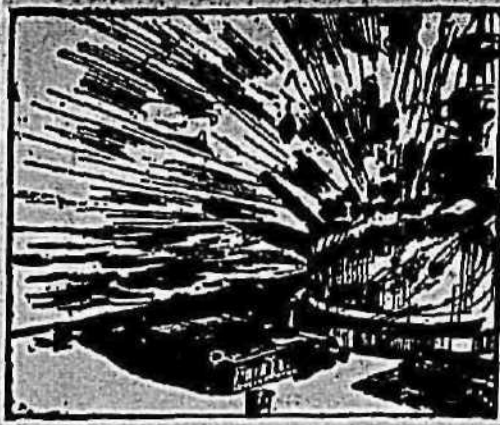
Its Rapid Growth There Is Alarming Other Missionary Bodies.

The rapid spread of Mormonism in New York is attracting the attention of the home missionary societies, the members of which bodies are about to take steps to prevent its further growth in the metropolis. Already the Latter Day Saints own three churches and number 8,000 New-Yorkers as adherents of the faith. At a meeting of converts there Sunday, Apostle John Henry Smith, of Salt Lake City, one of the twelve charged with the direction of the church's affairs, traced the history of Mormonism and explained the doctrines of the church. Apostle Smith made no reference to polygamy during his discourse, but through out there was a note of defiance of the Federal authorities, and he recalled with pride how in the early days of Mormonism the followers of Joseph Smith, who was his uncle, expelled the Federal troops from Utah. He stated that the Mormon religion had now become an international question and spoke of the thousands of converts gathered in recent years throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales and other parts of continental Europe.

The doctrines of Mormonism seem to attract the masses and converts are being made in New York at an alarming rate. The directors of the church claim to have gained 20,000 converts in this country last year. They maintain 2,000 missionaries in the field all the time.

The world's conference of the Y. M. C. A., which meets once every four years, will be held this year in Christiania, Norway, from Aug. 20 to 24. The startling, or parliament, of Norway, has made a government appropriation for this conference.

THE UNITED STATES HAS THE MOST TERRIBLE GUN EVER MADE.



DESTRUCTION BY A SHELL.

The United States has just developed a cannon that will be the despair of foreign gunmakers. A gun has been built, weighing only four tons and with only 4½-inch caliber, which, the experts figure, will throw a 555-pound shell 25 miles. After 15 years' of experiment the new gun has finally been perfected. It is called the Brown regimental wire tube rapid-fire gun. The shell starts with a velocity of 4,000 feet per second, sails ten miles into the air and strikes the earth 25 miles away, all in one minute and 48 seconds. It requires only 82 pounds of powder to accomplish this.

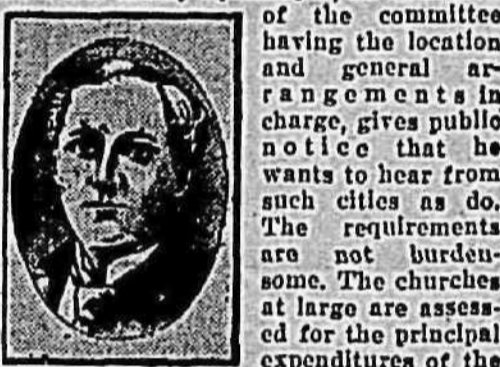
The tube and foundation of the gun are curled sheets of steel, one-seventh of an inch thick. Ten miles of wire is wound into each gun, giving a tube that will stand the unheard of pressure of 92,000 pounds to the square inch. The range and energy of this gun are attained by using a comparatively big powder chamber, together with a long barrel, and a special carriage has been designed to stand the recoil that comes from firing the gun at an angle of 40 degrees.

Time was when it was considered that New York, owing to the batteries at Sandy Hook and on Coney Island, was impregnable to the guns of a hostile fleet. Now, a foreign fleet armed with such a gun as this might lie out of sight of Sandy Hook and blow New York off the map.

SEEKING A FAVORABLE CITY.

Location of the Next M. E. General Conference Not Decided Upon.

What city wants to entertain the Methodist general conference two years hence? Rev. Dr. Henry Spellmeyer, as chairman of the committee

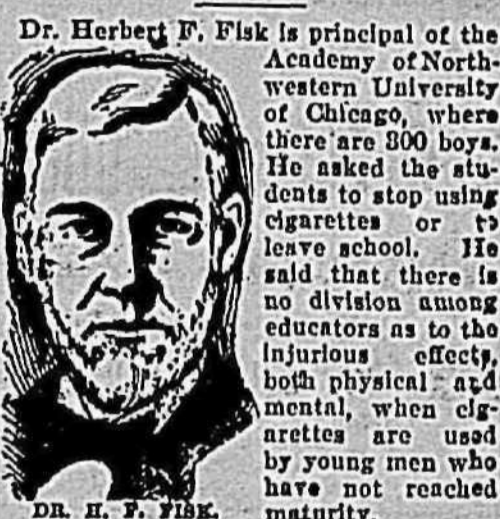


REV. DR. SPELLMEYER.

having the location and general arrangements in charge, gives public notice that he wants to hear from such cities as do. The requirements are not burdensome. The churches at large are assessed for the principal expenditures of the general conference. These expenses cover transportation of delegates and their entertainment while in attendance. The sum amounted in 1890 to \$62,000 and in 1900 to \$70,000. The local committee is expected to raise about \$20,000 with which to pay hall rent and other incidentals. A Methodist general conference sitting three weeks costs the church \$110,000, with a tendency to increase \$10,000 to \$12,000 each quadrennium. Thus far the only city to make any attempt at all to secure the honor is Minneapolis. The general conference seems to be in favor of an Eastern city, however, since for twelve years the conference has been held in the West. It is said were Boston to make a strong bid it would get it. The conference has never met in New England, where Methodists are strong, save in Boston, and not there since 1852. New York would get it if it tried hard, since it has not met there since 1888. No Eastern city has, at writing, made a move to secure it.

Rev. Dr. Henry Spellmeyer is one of the most able and influential clergymen in the Methodist Church. He is the chairman of the general conference committee on entertainment and resides at Newark, N. J. A fine preacher and writer, it is predicted that the highest honors in the M. E. Church will eventually be his.

MUST GIVE UP CIGARETTES OR LEAVE SCHOOL.



DR. H. F. FISK.

Dr. Herbert F. Fisk is principal of the Academy of Northwestern University of Chicago, where there are 800 boys. He asked the students to stop using cigarettes or leave school. He said that there is no division among educators as to the injurious effects, both physical and mental, when cigarettes are used by young men who have not reached maturity.

From Far and Near.

The Grand Arch Council of the Phi Kappa Pal, in session at Pittsburg, selected Indianapolis as the next place of meeting.

Private Healy, of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, was hanged at Manila for the murder of Sergt. Moreland, in April, 1901.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the steel trust, has been elected an active member of the Automobile Club of America, New York.

Col. Albert A. Pope will not even affirm or deny the report that he will resign as chairman of the directors of the American Bicycle Company.

An attempt was made to blow up with dynamite the house of Dr. P. B. Byrne, Mayor of Spokane, Wash. But little damage was done and no one was hurt.

Miss Edie D. Richards, aged 52 years, of Barhamsted, Conn., while temporarily insane, shot her mother, Mrs. Emily Richards, aged 74, and then attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself.

An order has been issued by a London justice for the commitment to Holloway jail for twelve days of Edie Fay, the American comedienne, for default in the payment of a judgment secured against her for debt. Miss Fay is now in Paris, where she has been for some time. The judgment is for a disputed dress bill of a comparatively small amount.

OHIO RIVER HORROR.

SCORES LOSE LIFE IN FIRE ON WATER.

Between Fifty and Seventy-five Persons Are Killed in Steamboat Disaster—Panic Increases the Horror—Destruction of the City of Pittsburg.

Suffocated as they slept, entrapped in their berths and burned or forced, panic-stricken into the river and drowned, over three score persons lost their lives Sunday morning in the destruction by fire of the steamer City of Pittsburg, near Turner's Landing, not far from Cairo, Ill.

Those on board the steamer numbered about 150 and the death list may reach seventy-five. Captain Phillips estimates the loss of life at between fifty and sixty. Accurate information probably never can be secured, for the steamer's passenger list, the only record of the human lives she carried, was destroyed.

Large Crew and Many Passengers. The steamer, a big side-wheeler plying between Cincinnati and Memphis, left the former city Wednesday night with thirty-one passengers and took on many others on the voyage down the river. She carried a crew of seventy. So far only a few bodies have been recovered.

The work of death in this disaster, one of the most shocking in the history of river navigation, was a matter of but a few minutes. The fire was discovered a few minutes after 4 o'clock in the forward hold of the steamer. All the passengers were sleeping, as were all the members of the crew except a few watchmen and the men at the engine.

As quickly as possible runners were sent through the narrow passages in the cabin shouting an alarm to the endangered sleepers. Within a few seconds the whole steamer was alive with frightened passengers in the midst of a rush for life which began in panic and ended in horror.

None took time to put on more than night clothes or to save any valuables from their staterooms. The supply of life-preservers was soon exhausted after scenes of awful struggling, and there was a rush for windows and railings in the hope that a leap into the water might avert death in the flames.

Meanwhile the members of the crew had launched one boat, and into this were put the women and children who had been able to reach the deck before the burning of the stairways cut off that means of escape. Force was necessary to check the rush for the yawl, and in spite of heroism shown by the officers their work might have gone for naught if the ropes that bound the yawl to the steamer had not been severed by the flames just as the small craft was filled to the danger point. About twenty or thirty persons were taken off in this way.

Struggle in Water. Those who were left on the boat and were still alive then jumped into the water, joining their struggling fellows, who at the first alarm had sought there a refuge from the flames.

Screams and pitiful appeals for help were heard on every hand as those of the unfortunates who could not swim felt in their lessening strength a warning of their fate.

Many passengers clung by finger tips to the burning boat with bodies submerged until, overcome by fire or water, they sank to death. Wesley Neely, a fisherman, rescued two from the wheelhouse. One was a man and the other a woman. The latter clung to the boat until her hands were burned.

The boat was insured for \$30,000, most of the policies being held by Pittsburg agents.

FRANK STOCKTON DIES.

Well-Known Novelist Passes Away in Washington.

Frank R. Stockton, the story writer, died suddenly in Washington, D. C., Sunday morning. The cause of Mr. Stockton's death was paralysis immediately resulting from a hemorrhage in the brain.

The author was a guest at the banquet of the National Academy of Sciences Wednesday night, and at the banquet he was taken suddenly and mysteriously ill. The ailment did not at that time appear to be serious, and for a while the sufferer seemed to be improving. By his bedside when the end came were his wife, who was a Miss Tuttle of Virginia, and her sister. He was 66 years of age.

For thirty years Mr. Stockton had been a prominent figure in the literary life of America. In that time he produced a remarkable quantity of surprisingly good fiction. His general recognition by the public may be said to have begun with the publication of "Rudder Grange," which for drollery, sweetness and simplicity opened up an entirely new and original field of humorous writing peculiarly American. He was next in popularity by a long series of short stories of the most fanciful and puzzling nature, the chief of which was the famous "The Lady or the Tiger," a tale of the elusive and tickling charm of which promises to make it a permanent part of our native literature.

